

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd January 1886.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—	
Burmah	3	A Railway guard at Barrackpore	16
Burmah	ib.	Railway complaints	ib.
The Burmese affair	ib.	The supply of drinking water to passengers in the Sealdah station	ib.
The Soudan difficulty	ib.	Steamer service from Naraingunge	ib.
The Burmese question	ib.		
Burmah	ib.	(h)—General—	
China and the British Government	ib.	Asia and Europe	17
King Theebaw	4	The office of the Commissioner of Burdwan	ib.
The annexation question	ib.	The civilians old and new	ib.
Burmese affairs	ib.	Lord Randolph Churchill	ib.
The future historian of the Burmese war	ib.	Increase of the Indian army	18
The Burmese difficulty	5	Government and Indians	ib.
The Burmese affair	ib.	Insult offered by Mr. Bryce to Rajah Rampal Sing	ib.
King Theebaw	ib.	Insult offered to Rajah Rampal Sing by Mr. Bryce	19
Burmese affairs	ib.	Government and the zemindars of Arnigadh	ib.
The state of Burmah	ib.	Sir Alfred Lyall's defence of Mr. Laidman	ib.
Burmah	6	Mr. Bryce and Rajah Rampal Sing	ib.
Burmese affairs	ib.	The Viceroy	ib.
Burmah	7	The proposed Irish Parliament	ib.
Annexation of Burmah	ib.	The Doornraon Agricultural Exhibition	ib.
The Burmese question	8	Excise revenue	20
Theebaw and the British Government	ib.	Lord Randolph Churchill and the Indian delegates	ib.
Upper Burmah	ib.	The increase of the army	ib.
		The officers of Cuttack	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		The expulsion of the correspondent of the <i>Times</i> from Mandalay	ib.
(a)—Police—		The probable successor of Sir Rivers Thompson	ib.
The Uluberiah police	ib.	Englishmen and Indians	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		The coming down of the officials from the hills and the decision of some important questions	21
The witnesses in the Gordon case	9	The invitation of European powers to the review at Umballa	ib.
The new Joint-Magistrate of Raniganj	ib.	The next Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	ib.
Oppression by Magistrates	ib.	Change in Indians by English education	ib.
Mr. Currie	ib.	Unity among the people of India, and united agitation	22
Mr. Laidman	10	Lord Randolph Churchill and the Indian delegates in England	ib.
The High Court and the Court of Wards	ib.	Ireland and India	ib.
The Gordon case	11	The increase of military expenditure	ib.
Highhandedness	ib.	The proposed income-tax	23
Issuing of a warrant against a Mahomedan lady	ib.	The Post Office at Jagadballabhpore	ib.
Decision of appeals in the absence of the parties	12		
Retirement of Sir Richard Garth and the temporary Chief Justiceship of the High Court	ib.	III.—LEGISLATIVE.	
The Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court	ib.	The Maimon Bill	ib.
(c)—Jails—		Kumar Baikantah Nath De	ib.
Nil.		Mr. A. M. Bose	24
(d)—Education—		Vacancies in the Bengal Legislative Council	ib.
Moral training in schools	ib.	The Arms Act	ib.
Local Self-Government and education	ib.	Government and emigration of coolies	ib.
Mahomedan education	ib.		
The mis-management at the University Convocation	13	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Government and education	ib.	The restoration of the Gwalior fort	25
The proposed University at Allahabad	ib.	Government and Nepal affairs	ib.
The proposed veterinary school	14	Gwalior and Hyderabad	ib.
Mr. Ilbert and the bad results in the last Entrance Examination	ib.		
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
The Santipore Municipality	ib.	Suppression of truth in the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor	ib.
The freedom of the Calcutta Municipality	ib.		
The burning of unclaimed corpses at Kasi Mitter's ghat	ib.	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
The Self-Government Act	ib.	Appointment of English female doctors in Madras	28
Official Chairmen of Municipalities	ib.	The Countess of Dufferin's Fund	ib.
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		Want of female doctors	29
The Board of Revenue and Mr. Currie	15	URITA PAPERS.	
The zemindars of Bhatakul in Burdwan	ib.	Stoppage of the <i>Utkal Darpan</i>	ib.
The Maharani of Burdwan and the Court of Wards	ib.	The Countess of Dufferin's Fund	ib.
The Maharani of Burdwan and the Court of Wards	16	State interference in religion	ib.
		Kumar Baikantah Nath De	30

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahamnadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
4	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	21st December 1885.
5	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto	700	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	28th ditto.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	25th ditto.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto	20,000	26th ditto.
9	"Bhāratbási"	Ditto	3,000	26th ditto.
10	"Bhārat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	24th ditto.
11	"Bheri and Kushadaha"	Ditto	.....	25th ditto.
12	"Burdwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	22nd ditto.
13	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	14th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	450	27th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	25th ditto.
16	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	500	
17	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	23rd ditto.
18	"Kamālā"	Calcutta	.....
19	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
20	"Murshidābād Patriká"	Berhampore	508	
21	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
22	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore	.....	26th ditto.
23	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	1,000	28th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	15th ditto.
25	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	27th ditto.
26	"Pratikār"	Berhampore	600	
27	"Purva Bangabási"	Noakholly	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore	205	24th ditto.
29	"Sādhārani"	Calcutta	812	27th ditto.
30	"Sabachar"	Ditto	500	23rd ditto.
31	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	28th ditto.
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	26th ditto.
33	"Sāptāhik"	Ditto	.....
34	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	19th ditto.
35	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	1,000	28th ditto.
36	"Sudhāpan"	Calcutta	.....
37	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Ditto	3,000	26th ditto.
38	"Surabhi and Patākā"	Ditto	700	24th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	
40	"Samvād Prabhāhar"	Ditto	200	20th to 31st December 1885.
41	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	23rd to 30th ditto.
42	"Samachār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	23rd to 30th ditto.
43	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto	500	21st to 23rd ditto.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna	.....	28th and 29th ditto.
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
45	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
47	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	24th December 1885.
48	"Sar Sudhāndhi"	Ditto	500	
49	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto	4,500	19th ditto.
50	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta	250	18th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	
54	"Al Punch" ... ..	.....	.....	17th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
56	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	19th & 22nd to 25th & 28th to 30th [December 1885.]
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Taraka"	Cuttack	.....
58	"Shikṣābandhu"	Ditto	.....
59	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
60	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack	200	19th December 1885.
61	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	116	
62	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika"	Ditto	205	17th ditto.
63	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	19th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Al Funch, of the 17th December, gives a cartoon in which John Bull is shewn as dragging Burmah, which is represented as a pony by a bridle, and a young civilian is represented as leaping with joy at the sight, and shouting that the Viceroy is bringing a nice pony for him to ride on.

AL PUNCH,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

2. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 19th December, says that independent-minded men say that the British Government would have done a glorious thing if it had humiliated Russia as it has humiliated Burmah, but that it is not at all a glorious thing for it to defeat a weak country like Burmah. They are also saying that by occupying Burmah at the request of some Englishmen it has been guilty of a very wrong act.

UCHIT VAKTA,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

3. The *Dainik*, of the 20th December, asks the English Government what reply it would give to the public if they asked the reason why it engaged in the Burmese war and why it deposed King Theebaw. The special correspondent of the *Times* expelled from Mandalay had an interview with King Theebaw at Rangoon and learnt many secrets from him. Theebaw was misled by his minister who never informed him of the real state of things. How are the English to ascertain the truth of all this? How can they dethrone a king without a trial? There is no reason to disbelieve the statements of the King. His enemies represent that he is cruel and that his subjects dislike him and desire English rule. These representations are not true. His subjects wept for him when he left Mandalay, and the people of Rangoon petitioned for his release. If they do not like him, why should they now unite and try to oppose English troops? The English consider these fights as dacoities, but had the King been aware of the intentions of the English these would in all likelihood have culminated in a great war.

DAINIK,
Dec. 20th, 1885.

4. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 22nd December, says that the English were under the impression that the death of the Mahdi would put a stop to their difficulties in the Soudan. But they have been disappointed. The Soudanese have recently attacked English troops in Wady Halfa and killed a large number of them. The writer says that the English were wrong in entering the Soudan, and that they are suffering greatly for their indiscretion.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 22nd, 1885.

5. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 23rd December, learns from the *Englishman* that Burmah will not be annexed. But the writer thinks that there is not much difference between allied or tributary states and territories directly under English rule. There is not much difference whether the English govern the country or a Meer Jaffar is set on the throne.

HINDU RANJIKI,
Dec. 23rd, 1885.

6. The *Sahachar*, of the 23rd December, referring to the disorder in Burmah, says that let the English Government proclaim that Burmah will not be annexed and the disorder will be at an end. Government should not listen to the English merchants and their advocates, but should soon put an end to the present unsettled state of the country by setting up a Burmese Prince on the throne.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 23rd, 1885.

7. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 24th December, asks, in reference to apprehended hostilities with China owing to that power having occupied a portion of Burmese territory, did not China fully approve of the English occupation of

BHARAT MIHIR,
Dec. 24th, 1885.

Upper Burmah? It is really difficult to comprehend the statements of English statesmen.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Dec. 24th, 1885.

8. The *Rungpore Dik Prakásh*, of the 24th December, says that in spite of the solicitude of a very large number of men for the annexation of Burmah, Lord

Dufferin does not seem to be willing to annex the country. The proclamation of the English General at Mandalay corroborates this view of the Burmese question. The Mengoon Prince has recently applied to the Viceroy for the throne of Burmah. No one is yet aware who will succeed in obtaining that throne. But the writer does not understand how the nation which could not punish the assassins of Lord Mayo and Chief Justice Norman without a trial is going to depose Theebaw without even an enquiry into his conduct. Theebaw appears to have been innocent. He was misled by his ministers. The writer hopes that the English will try the case of Theebaw in a public manner.

BHERI,
Dec. 25th, 1885.

9. The *Rheri*, of the 25th December, says that the Emperor of China wants to annex Bhamo if the English annex Burmah, because Bhamo is a great

mart on the borders of his Empire. The English have given Panjdeh which belonged to the Afghans to the Russians and desire to give them Meruchak also. Who can say that they will not give Bhamo to China? They are in the habit of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Many are afraid that a collision between the English and the Chinese is possible for the possession of Bhamo.

BHERI.

10. The same paper is afraid that there exists a great conspiracy in Burmah. People may think that a conspiracy like that which overthrew Suraj-ud-

dowlah in Bengal existed also in Burmah. If Theebaw is anxious to get his throne back, and if the English want to set up a puppet, they would do well to restore him his throne. The Burmese will be very glad if they can get him back, and the English will be able to do just as they please. British trade will flourish in Burmah and many Englishmen will get high appointments. It will be very well if Burmah is not annexed, and the country is pacified by such an easy expedient.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

11. The *Bhárat Bási*, of the 26th December, says that the future historian of the Burmese war will have to confess that the desire for the extension of English commerce was the cause of the war. Those

who will attribute the war to the desire of the Burmese to get rid of the oppressions of King Theebaw will find it extremely difficult to account for the fact that the Burmese wept bitterly when he was conveyed to the steamer by the English, to whom he had surrendered himself without any bloodshed. The historian will also have to record that the Burmese rose in rebellion after the deportation of their king, who was represented to have been a monster of iniquity. Many will represent these rebellions as dacoities. It will have to be said that Theebaw was dethroned because he made war on the English, but the question will then arise where were the battles fought. But the historian will have to say that Theebaw made no war, but that he was interned at Madras on the pretext that the Viceroy wanted to see him. The promises made by General Prendergast have not been fulfilled. The future historian will say that though the king made no war, he made preparations for it and gave an insulting reply to the English ultimatum. But the writer will have to admit that at the time of his surrender Theebaw himself said that he knew nothing about these things

12. The same paper says that the Emperor of China wants to annex Bhamo, a semi-independent frontier State to the east of Burmah. The Shans are plundering here and there, and Burmese troops are

The Burmese difficulty.

coming to Mandalay under their best generals. In British Burmah the people of Pegu have risen against the British, under the guidance of a priest. There are English troops in Mandalay, but the Burmese are committing depredations even there.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

13. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 26th December, says that the annexation of Burmah is likely to lead to great difficulties, and so it is protesting against it.

The Burmese affair.

It is anxious that the pledges of the Queen should be redeemed. The annexation will rouse apprehension in the minds of Native Princes. The measure is likely to extend the trade with China, but it is also likely to lead to a quarrel with that power. Rumour has it that China is desirous of occupying Bhamo, and that it has made a proposal to that effect to the Government of India. This is the beginning of a frontier dispute.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

14. The *Bangabāsi*, of the 26th December, in noticing the conversation between King Theebaw and the special correspondent of the *Times* newspaper at

King Theebaw.

Rangoon, in the course of which the king frankly confessed that he was perfectly ignorant of what had happened, and that he was chosen king because he had been the quietest man in the family, remarks that if all this is true the English have not acted like Christians, and hopes that the English Government will contradict these statements.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

Burmah has been occupied, but it has not yet been pacified. The Burmese are fighting for their country and killing English troops. The English represent these fights as dacoities, but these dacoits are destroying telegraph lines, embankments of rivers, and seizing steamers. They have destroyed three English outposts in Mandalay. In English papers these dacoities are being styled rebellions. These are certainly a proof that the Burmese do not want Theebaw and are anxious for English rule.

15. The *Nava Medini*, of the 26th December, says that if Theebaw was really prone to oppression, and if he was hated by the Burmese people, why did not the

Burmese affairs.

English venture to allow him to stay in Mandalay till the delivery of his wife? It has been represented that the Burmese are anxious for English rule. If that be true, why are signs of discontent apparent everywhere in Burmah in the shape of riots, dacoities, and so on?

NAVA MEDINI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

16. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th December, hears a rumour that the Chinese have occupied the low tracts near Bhamo, and that troops will soon be sent to

The state of Burmah.

re-occupy the country. Lord Salisbury declared that the Burmese war was proclaimed with the consent of the Emperor of China. Has that declaration any connection with the occupation of Bhamo? The writer is afraid that in this connection war will be declared with China too. But China is not so weak as Burmah, so that war will not be declared so soon. The writer has learnt from telegraphic intelligence that dacoits have killed many Englishmen. The dacoities have become rather too frequent. What is General Prendergast doing? Can he not put a stop to a slaughter of Englishmen by the Burmese? Is this a proof of the regard of the Burmese for the English? The English have already commenced to oppress the people of Mandalay. A few military officers have taken horses worth Rs. 250 each from a man whom they have paid Rs. 50 only. The English do not pay anything to the cartmen who convey their goods from the steamer to the place. Is it for this reason that the Burmese were anxious to give up their independence? The writer hopes that Mr. Bernard will try to put an end to

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

oppression of this sort. The occupation of Mandalay without bloodshed, and the imprisonment of King Theebaw raised hopes in the minds of the English that the Government of the country would not prove an arduous task. They thought at the commencement of the war that the Burmese were anxious for English rule. But why then should there be dacoities, plunderings and conflagrations at this time? What the newspapers call dacoities seem to be the last efforts of the Burmese people to preserve their independence. Even in British Burmah signs of a rising are apparent. The dacoities which the newspapers are trying to represent as things of no moment may spread like wildfire throughout the country. Many British subjects near Moulmein have raised the standard of rebellion, and have destroyed Government property to the value of a lakh of rupees. The rebels are led by a Buddhist Priest. The Assistant Commissioner went to arrest them with the help of the police, but he has come back to Pegu after three days' fight. Troops have been sent to arrest the progress of the rebels. This is only the beginning. Who knows where the Burmese difficulty will end? Many people in Tenasserim have risen in rebellion. A Burmese General is leading a large number of Burmese troops to Sing-yan to attack British troops. Are these auspicious signs?

SADHARANI,
Dec. 27th, 1885.

17. The *Sádháraní*, of the 27th December, says that the English profess that they never engage in war for their own interests, but from philanthropic

motives. They profess to have carried fire and sword through Afghanistan for the benefit of the Afghans. They also profess to have carried on the war against Theebaw for the benefit of the Burmese. But the Burmese war was really due to the instigation of the English merchants and to the desire for the extension of English trade in the country, which is not possible without its annexation. The writer proceeds to consider what benefit the Burmese have derived from the deposition of Theebaw. It was said at first that Burmah had been occupied without bloodshed. But it now appears that this statement is not true. There was no lack of bloodshed in the occupation of the country. Nor can it be believed that the English have not been at all guilty of oppression in the act of occupation. The special correspondent of the *Times* who was with the army has stated that there was some oppression after the occupation of Mandalay. Dacoities have become very prevalent in Burmah. When Theebaw was on the throne there was not so much prevalence of theft and dacoity. From this it may be seen how benefited the Burmese have been by the deposition and banishment of Theebaw. The Burmese are suffering from the prevalence of dacoity at present. They will have also to suffer much in future. If the English merchants settle in the country, they will suck dry the lifeblood of the Burmese. In that event respectable Burmese will have to beg for bread, and poor Burmese will die year after year of starvation. But the English Government may prevent all this by retiring from Burmah. Their prestige has become very great in Burmah. If the English retire from Burmah their glory will increase and the Burmese also will be benefited. The Burmese will never venture to fight with the English. Nor will they allow any oppression in the country for fear of the English.

DACCA PRAKASH
Dec. 27th, 1885.

18. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 27th December, says that King Theebaw has been dethroned, but that Burmah has not been pacified. Dacoities are becoming

prevalent, and the English General has sent troops to suppress them. The English traders expect that the annexation of Burmah will make China a close neighbour, and that friendship will be established with that country. But the Emperor of China, it would seem, is taking the field with the view of increasing that friendship. He is thinking of occupying Bhamo. Will the English fulfil the desire of their old friend?

19. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 28th December, says that it foresaw that difficulties would arise if Burmah were annexed. It has now been published in the

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

Burmah.

Times that if England annexes Burmah, China will claim a portion of it. Probably a quarrel will break out with China for the possession of Bhamo. England wants a way for carrying on trade with China. It does not seem probable that Government will give up Bhamo, which affords such a way. Proposals are being made for the sending of troops to Bhamo. The writer hopes that Government will not do so. If Bhamo is occupied the English Government will be involved in a quarrel with China. The writer is glad that Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, does not approve of the proposal to annex Burmah. Eminent statesmen are opposed to the annexation of Burmah. But though eminent statesmen are opposed to it, there is no hope that the officials will be able to overcome their greed of territory. If Burmah is annexed Government will have to expect danger in Panjdeh or the Zulfikar Pass from Russia, in Bhamo from China, and in Tonquin from the French. Government is uneasy owing to insecurity of the North-Western frontier alone. Indians are being ruined owing to the expenses of strengthening that frontier. If troops have to be stationed in two other places, Indians will be completely ruined. The Burmese war will not end soon. Now dacoities are being heard of in one place, massacre in another and rebellion in a third place. These difficulties will not soon terminate. Nor will the war cost little in money. Thirty lakhs of rupees have been already spent though there has been no actual fighting. The financial embarrassments of Government are now so great that it can afford no relief to the distressed people, and has been obliged to reduce expenditure even upon education. Under these circumstances, those 30 lakhs of rupees should not have been spent. Nor will the expenditure be confined to those 30 lakhs. China is watching the proceedings of England. The Chinese Government has claimed Bhamo owing to the apprehension that Burmah will be annexed by the English. If Russia and China combine, it will be difficult for England to maintain her Indian Empire. Besides this, the correspondence that was carried on by Burmah with France is such that the fear of a collision with France is not unreasonable. Indians who are subjects of the Queen cannot desire that England should be insulted by any country. They were as much pained at the insult offered to the English Government by Burmah as when at different times insult was offered to it by Russia, Germany, France, America and Spain. But the English Government was not avenged upon those powers by proclamation of war. The writer wants to know why a different treatment was accorded to Burmah because she is weak. A final decision should soon be come to regarding Burmah in the interests of good order in that country. The writer desires that Government should soon place a feudatory Burmese Prince on the throne. The English Government has obtained sufficient compensation for the insult offered to and the injury done to it. Government should not prepare the way for future dangers for the sake of extension of trade.

20. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 28th December, says that the Anglo-Indians are frantically bent upon the annexation of Burmah and have lost the power of

NAVAVIBHAKAR
Dec. 28th, 1885.

Annexation of Burmah.

seeing future consequences. Mr. Bright and Lord Ripon clearly see the future evils that will come out of the annexation and are warning Englishmen against those evils. France and China are two powerful rivals. The selfish party believes that China will heartily approve of the English annexation of Burmah. The present indifference of France also has made them eager for annexation. But reflecting and dispassionate men clearly see that the Chinese will not act in a friendly spirit, if the English

annex Burmah and march northwards. They also see that the present indifference of France will not be lasting. It is believed that English troops are marching to Bhamo for establishing order there. But the real fact is that the English troops are going there in order to prevent the Burmese soldiers from creating disturbances by marching to Mandalay. The English hope that they will easily attain this object and that the Chinese in Bhamo will not show hostility to them. A telegram from London states that China is demanding a portion of Burmah. This appears to be the beginning of danger apprehended by the writer. The arrogance of the Anglo-Indians is as unbounded as their intellect is dull. The hope of deluding China by the giving of Bhamo shows as much foolishness as the hope of overawing her by stationing troops on the Chinese frontier shows arrogance. Lord Dufferin should beware. One false step will now precipitate Government into the abyss of ruin.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

21. The *Samaya*, of the 28th December, says that India has been becoming poorer and poorer since the introduction of English rule. People are becoming

The Burmese question.

showy and unsubstantial. So the writer advises the Burmese people not to be allured by the glitter of English rule. If they submit to it the English will reduce them to the condition of Indians. If the English think for the Burmese for one hour, they will think for themselves for 23 hours. The writer asks Government to restore Burmah to its king and to appoint a Resident in his capital; and if it is disposed to be more liberal it should restore the kingdom to Theebaw after extorting a pledge from him for keeping the peace, and if he fails to redeem the pledge, it should appoint a Political Agent after punishing the King.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

22. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 28th December, says that, when Theebaw learns his fate, it is probable he will regret that he ever disregarded the letter of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah or the English ultimatum. He will probably feel that he should not have surrendered himself into the hands of Colonel Sladen in the manner he did, but ought to have either prepared for war, or surrendered himself earlier; and that at any rate he would have done well if, instead of relying upon the liberal-mindedness of the British Government, he had betaken himself to flight.

Theebaw and the British Government.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

23. The same paper says that annexation of Upper Burmah is likely to involve Government in great difficulties. The people possess arms and independence, and will not be easily subdued. The country again abounds in dacoits, who will probably form themselves into bands under the rival princes. It will require the expenditure of large sums of money to put down these dacoits. Difficulties are also to be apprehended with China.

Upper Burmah.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

24. A correspondent of the *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 28th December, says that quite recently some twenty to twenty-five European youths went to Uluberiah for the purpose of shooting. While at the bungalow in that place they got themselves drunk and shortly afterwards came out on the public road. There they assaulted people without any provocation, entered shops by force, and committed other riotous acts. The local police did not venture to arrest the offenders.

The Uluberiah police.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

25. The *Paridarshak*, of the 15th December, says that Mr. Pope recommended to the Deputy Commissioner

PARIDARSHAK,
Dec. 15th, 1885.

The witnesses in the Gordon case.

for the prosecution of the witnesses who deposed against Mr. Gordon. But the Deputy Commissioner said that nobody was at fault, and therefore no one should be prosecuted. Many respectable men are trying to move the High Court on behalf of the prosecution. But the coolies have been so much frightened at this failure of justice that they dare not come to the city.

Mr. Pope did not find any reason why the witnesses should have gone with Umesh when he was sent for by Mr. Gordon. The writer thinks that these went with him because they were afraid that Mr. Gordon might beat Umesh because he had been absent from duty. The accused says that Sudharam killed Umesh. But, ask Mr. Pope, why do not the brother of Umesh and others make any mention of Sudharam. Mr. Pope says—"If Sudharam caused the death of the deceased after they both left the bungalow, is it likely that he would have returned to say so, and that he would have waited at the bungalow until the Baboo came as he did. I think this is most improbable; however, it is to be remembered, as the pleader for the defence remarked, that accused is not bound to show how deceased's death was caused. It is sufficient if he can extricate himself." The writer says that Mr. Pope disposes of one of the principal arguments against the accused by such trifling reasons.

26. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 22nd December, says that the

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 22nd, 1885.

The new Joint-Magistrate of Raniganj.

of new Joint-Magistrate of Raniganj is in the habit of abusing respectable native gentlemen who come into his court to give their deposition. The writer has learnt from a trustworthy source that he has used the epithet *shala* to some native gentlemen in open court. The officer is either ignorant of the meaning of that word, or perhaps he wants to get promotion by following the example of Mr. Laidman. But he should remember one thing, namely that Mr. Laidman serves under Sir Alfred Lyall, and that he serves under Sir Rivers Thompson, who does not like such abusive language, and who never promotes those who use it. If he has a mind to get promotion he should get himself transferred to some place in the North-West. If he is ignorant of the meaning of the term *shala*, the writer will thank the Collector of Burdwan if he kindly teaches him its meaning.

27. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 24th December, says that

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 24th, 1885.

Oppression by Magistrates.

Government considers the zemindars to be great oppressors. But after the oppression of Mr. Currie in Cuttack one will be able to understand what great oppression is committed by Magistrates. Instances of magisterial oppression like that which Mr. Currie has committed are numerous. They do not come to light because men do not generally complain of them.

28. The same paper says that Magistrates at times commit such

SURABHI & PATAKA.

Mr. Currie.

oppressions that people are seized with consternation. Magistrates are frequently found guilty of such oppressions as ordinary men invested with extraordinary powers generally commit. The unjust acts of Mr. D'Oyly of Beaulah, of Mr. Kirkwood of Chittagong, of Mr. Moseley of Moorshedabad, of Mr. Magrath of Monghyr are well known. Mr. Laidman's acts are still fresh in the memory of men. But the oppression recently committed by Mr. Currie, Magistrate of Cuttack, is far worse than all this. The writer hopes that instances of such dishonesty as Mr. Currie has been guilty of are rare. The Court of Wards upon being appointed managers of the Burdwan estate quarrelled with the Dowager Rani of Burdwan, the wife of the late

Maharajah Mahatap Chand, for some zemindaries. One feels ashamed in speaking of the reprehensible conduct of the Board of Revenue in this quarrel. The Board privately wrote to Mr. Currie to do his best to assist them in obtaining the Kujang estate from the Maharani. Upon receiving this order Mr. Currie committed some unlawful acts. The names of other persons were substituted for that of the Maharani in the column for the name of the proprietor of the estate in the records in the Collector's office. The ryots were told through the police not to pay rent to the Maharani but to the Court of Wards. Upon the people of the Maharani protesting against the striking off her name from the records Mr. Currie rejected their prayer and told them to petition the Board of Revenue. Mr. Currie perhaps thought that he could not do anything against the order of the Board of Revenue which was his superior. No gentleman can obey such an unjust order as that given by the Board of Revenue to Mr. Currie; Mr. Currie can only be blamed so far for obeying the Board's order. But what Mr. Currie did afterwards proves that he is clearly guilty of dishonesty. When the Maharani's men tried to appeal to the High Court against his order, he began to harass them by entertaining false charges against them. The charges were so improbable that no intelligent Magistrate could entertain them. Justices Tottenham and Agnew have said that proper enquiries were not made about those charges, and yet some persons were released on bail on those charges and required to appear before the Court one day in the week. It is doubtful whether such oppression has ever been committed by the officials of any country except India. But Mr. Currie did not stop here. He called several of the Maharani's ryots before him, and told them that the rent due from them would be partially or wholly remitted if they refused to tell that they were the Maharani's ryots. Even the most dishonest zemindar cannot make such a shameless proposal in order to gain his own ends. No one can imagine that an educated Englishman, holding the position of a Magistrate, and professing to be a gentleman, can do such a disgraceful thing. Mr. Currie is completely unfit to be a Magistrate. He should not be allowed to remain in the office for a day longer. It is a matter of regret that the cries of Indians do not reach the ears of Government or are not regarded by the rulers. The Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court said that Mr. Laidman's oppressions were such as to make one's blood boil within one's veins with indignation. But Sir Alfred Lyall has protested against that decision, and has said that Mr. Laidman is innocent. When the Governors are not willing to humiliate the executive officers, even if the country is ruined, the cries of Indians for justice are mere cries in the wilderness.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Dec. 24th, 1885.

29. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 24th December, says that, not content with declaring Mr. Laidman free from all blame, Sir Alfred Lyall has promoted him to a judgeship. Mr. Laidman has suffered much, and will now in his new post find free scope for putting down "niggers."

NAVA MEDINI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

30. The *Nava Medinī*, of the 26th December, in noticing the judgment of the High Court in the matter of the widow of the late Maharajah Mahatap Chand of Burdwan, remarks that the impartial judgment and the tone of moderation of the Judges of the High Court have made the High Court very much respected among the people. The exercise of excessive power by the Collector, acting under the direction of the Board of Revenue, stupefied all reasonable men, and they were thinking that the future was full of gloom. But happily the High Court has put a stop to the anarchy and confusion. Now, the question is will not Government punish those

who have given so much trouble to the Rani and put her to so much expense ? Such acts of oppression should not be encouraged. If the oppressors go scotfree after practising so much oppression, they are sure to be emboldened.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

31. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th December, says that it has received a copy of the judgment of Mr. Pope, the Assistant Magistrate, in the Gordon case.

The Gordon case.

Mr. Pope has tried his best to show that he was impartial in trying the case; but it is doubtful whether he has succeeded. As to the argument about the rupture of the spleen, the Judge says that large spleens are known to be liable to rupture, and so no precedent to prove the statement was necessary. This argument does not help in proving the innocence of the accused; but rather tends to prove his guilt. Why should the pleader of the accused try to cite such a precedent, unless there was an apprehension that the guilt of his client would be proved by the witnesses for the prosecution ? The Judge has admitted that the witnesses were relations of the deceased. But it is not true that they were all his relatives. Sudharam was in no way related to him. Damini called Bidhu "Sai," and this has been represented as a very close relation. Others besides these deposed that they had seen the dead body being carried away by Shibcharan and others. The writer does not understand how the letter of the accused can prove that he did not invent a story to clear himself. Mr. Gordon wrote to the police after the complainants started for Sylhet. It is not impossible that he should give a different version of the story to the Police after he came to know that the complainants had gone to inform the Police.

SANJIVANI.

32. The same paper says that oppression practised by Magistrates is grinding down the people. Magistrates never scruple to sacrifice law and justice to wreak

High-handedness.

their vengeance. Those who expose their acts of oppression and severely criticise their misdeeds become an object of their hatred and they are sure to ruin them some time or other. Acts of oppression are being daily exposed, but the wrongdoers are never punished. An impression is gaining ground that Government encourages the oppression of natives. The affair of Mr. Laidman will prove whether there is any truth at the bottom of such an impression. The Magistrates do just as they please, because the judicial and executive functions are united in their hands. How long will such high-handedness continue ? The oppressors have not been punished because the natives are quiet and loyal ; but there is a limit to everything. Great danger is likely to arise if Government does not correct this defect of the administration. In noticing the affair between the Maharani of Burdwan and the Board of Revenue, the writer says that the officials have in this connection thrown all law and regulation overboard. The High Court has rebuked Mr. Currie for his illegal conduct, and ordered that the case should be transferred from Cuttack. Mr. Currie has been proved to be guilty by the High Court. Such an officer should be removed from the Civil Service. The writer wants to see what the Government does to punish him.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 20th, 1885.

33. The *Bangabasi*, of the 20th December, says that the Judge of Patna asked a Mahomedan lady in a case before him to bring her daughters to court.

Issuing of a warrant against a Mahomedan lady.

The lady having objected to it, the Judge issued warrants against them. The lady moved the High Court on the subject, and the High Court has ruled that the service of the warrant should be postponed till the Judge gives an explanation. If justice does not suffer by respecting native manners and customs, why then do European Judges make themselves unpopular by their rashness ? The feelings of the writer are greatly wounded at this occurrence.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 20th, 1885.

34. The same paper notices that the Commissioner of Orissa has decided an appeal in his dwelling house, without giving any notice to the parties or to their pleaders and also without looking into the records. The Commissioner looked only into a few notes put up by an amla and dismissed the case. This appears to be strange.

The Judge of Nuddea decided a case the other day *ex parte*, without any sufficient reason. The respondent filed his Vakalatnama and his men were present the whole day at the door of the Court, but the Judge had given orders that nobody should enter it without his permission, so they could not know when their case had been called on and decided. European Judges do not take into their consideration the loss and the trouble incurred by parties in suits before them. The Judge who has no sympathy with the parties is greatly to blame.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

Retirement of Sir Richard Garth, and the temporary Chief Justiceship of the High Court.

35. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 28th December, says that Sir Richard Garth is no longer able to discharge the duties of his post owing to ill-health. He has not yet been relieved because a man has not yet been appointed to succeed him inasmuch as a new ministry has not yet been formed. Sir Richard Garth should be relieved by the temporary appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter who is an able and the senior puisne judge in the High Court as Chief Justice. Why is not Lord Dufferin doing what Lord Ripon did? The writer is disinclined to believe that Lord Dufferin will do anything merely to please any party.

DAINIK,
Dec. 30th, 1885.

The Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court.

36. The *Dainik*, of the 30th December, says that Sir Richard Garth's health is still very bad. He will either have to proceed home on leave or to retire on pension. But it will be fifteen months before he becomes entitled to pension, and so he cannot help taking leave. But if he takes leave, Mr. Justice Mitter will probably officiate for him. This is very distasteful to Anglo-Indians, and so the *Pioneer* has proposed that he should be allowed to retire on pension before he is entitled to it, and that a new Chief Justice should be appointed in his place. And rumour has it that Government will sanction the proposal of the *Pioneer*, and allow him to retire before his time. If this arrangement be really made, Government would be much to blame.

(d)—Education.

SANSODHINI,
Dec. 21st, 1885.

Moral training in schools.

37. The *Sansodhini*, of the 21st December, is glad to hear that Government has, after repeated prayers from the public, consented to make an attempt to improve the morals of students. The writer remarks that the teachers whose example has the greatest influence on the morals of students should always be men of correct morals.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Dec. 23rd, 1885.

Local Self-Government and education.

38. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 23rd December, is sorry to notice that under the Self-Government Act many of the powers of School Inspectors have been transferred to Local Boards. This will diminish the usefulness of the Inspectors, Joint-Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. The writer suspects that there will be great changes in the Education Department in a short time. The work of appointing and promoting teachers has been made over to the Local Boards. This will interfere with the graded system in the Department.

URDU GUIDE,
Dec. 24th, 1885.

Mahomedan education.

39. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 24th December, says that Mahomedans are everywhere backward in the race of education, and this state of things will continue so long as Government does not make special provision for their education by allotting a number of scholarships for the benefit of Mahomedan pupils.

This is not at present done on the plea of want of funds in the provincial treasury, while the municipalities show reluctance to afford Mahomedans any aid in educational matters owing to the opposition of the Hindu Commissioners, who form the majority in those assemblies. The writer recommends that definite rules should be laid down for the granting of educational aid to Mahomedans by municipalities.

40. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 26th December, complains of the great mismanagement at the recent Convocation of the University of Calcutta. Separate seats were not provided for those who were to receive their titles. Many have not got their certificates at all; many have got certificates which are not theirs. The Syndicate should enquire who is responsible for this mismanagement, and punish him. This is the result of appointing inefficient men as Registrars.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

The mismanagement at the University Convocation.

41. The *Sādhārānī*, of the 27th December, says that Mr. Ilbert's defence of the examiners in the last Entrance Examination, who were universally blamed for the failure of an unusually large number of candidates, in the course of his speech at the Convocation appeared to be special pleading. Mr. Ilbert's remarks to the effect that "in educational matters the Government cannot do and should not attempt to do one-tenth or one-thousandth part of what is required, and that all that it can do is to make a start to indicate the way in which it desires that things should go, and then leave the rest to be done by private enterprise or private liberality, or by means of funds locally raised and not directly under Government control" have grieved the writer. There are two opinions about the duties of Government. One of these opinions is that Government should assist the people in every matter, and the other is that in order to prevent a habit of dependence in the people it should assist them as little as possible. But the Government of India is not surely a Government according to the second of these opinions. It interferes in every concern of the people. It constructs railways, manufactures opium, excavates canals, plies steamers, derives profit from telegraph lines and post offices. Is it to desist from interfering in educational matters alone? Had Government plainly said that it was a trading Government, and that it could not take charge of the education of the people which was unprofitable, the writer would have understood their argument. But the dragging of considerations of duty in the question has grieved the writer. This statement is doubly painful, as it has proceeded from Mr. Ilbert, whom Indians love.

SADHARANI,
Dec. 27th, 1885.

Government and education.

42. The *Dacca Prākāsh*, of the 27th December, says that the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University has administered in his convocation speech a mild sort of rebuke to the Syndicate for their attitude towards the question of the establishment of an University at Allahabad. The writer will be very sorry if an University be established at that place to the detriment of the interests of the one at Calcutta. But the illiberal reply of the Syndicate has grieved him greatly. The Vice-Chancellor has said that the North-Western Provinces have a population of four crores, a population larger than that of the German Empire. So the Syndicate need not be afraid of competition. The speech of the Vice-Chancellor has informed the public that Government has sanctioned two scholarships for the benefit of those who are desirous of prosecuting their studies in England. The scholarships will be awarded according to the results of a competitive examination, and the scholarship-holders will have to join either the Oxford or the Cambridge University.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 27th, 1885.

The proposed University at Allahabad.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

43. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 28th December, referring to the proposal of the Committee appointed for establishing a veterinary school that the money in the hands of the Committee of the Bankipore Industrial School should be taken from them for the purpose of establishing the school in question, and that in consideration of that the Government should take half the number of free students from the Patna Division, says that Government should not take the money from the Committee and should not show such partiality to the people of Patna as to the admission into the proposed veterinary school which will be the only one of its kind in Bengal. The people of every part of Bengal should have equal privilege in this respect.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

44. The same paper cannot agree with Mr. Ilbert in thinking that the miserable results in the last Entrance Examination were due to many candidates having been sent from the many new schools which had not yet become fit to teach up to the Entrance standard. Had the bad results been due to that case, there would have been equally bad results every year. There must be some special cause for the bad results of last year.

Mr. Ilbert and the bad results in the last Entrance Examination.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and municipal administration.*

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 23rd, 1885.

45. The *Sahachar*, of the 23rd December, is very sorry that the Commissioners of the Santipore Municipality have removed their Vice-Chairman without any offence. The public should be informed why the Vice-Chairman has been removed.

SAHACHAR.

46. The same paper does not believe that the elective system in the selection of Municipal Commissioners will long remain in force in Calcutta. Every Englishman, from the Viceroy downwards, is eager to find fault with the acts of the Bengali Commissioners. Municipal election has taken place this time merely because the municipal law has not yet been altered. The Health Society too will see what they can do by sending their own men to the municipality. The elective system will remain only if the Bengali Commissioners surrender themselves into the hands of the Cunningham party. But the writer does not want such shadow of Self-Government.

The freedom of the Calcutta Municipality.

BHERI,
Dec. 25th, 1885.

47. The *Bheri*, of the 25th December, says that the municipality is doing much for the improvement of the health of Calcutta. But a large number of unclaimed corpses are burnt every night at Kasi Mitter's ghât to the great annoyance of the people inhabiting the northern section of the town. The writer thinks that these should be burnt at some place far away from Calcutta.

The burning of unclaimed corpses at Kasi Mitter's ghât.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

48. The *Sanjivani*, of the 28th December, says that as the time for the introduction of the Self-Government Act is near at hand, the Magistrates are preparing by the agency of the Police a list of villagers whose income exceeds Rs. 20. But the villagers, afraid of the imposition of a new tax, are not giving their real income. The writer says that the police should not be employed in a work like this.

The Self-Government Act.

SANJIVANI.

49. The same paper cites the instance of the Santipore Municipality to show in what way official chairmen injure the interests of municipalities. Baboo Ram-charan Bose, the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat, is the Chairman, and Baboo Brajalal Maitra is the Vice-Chairman of the Santipore Municipality.

Official chairmen of municipalities.

The Vice-Chairman being a man of independent views is not liked by the Chairman, but as he has the support of the majority of the Commissioners, the Chairman cannot do any harm to him. Gradually some of the Commissioners began to change sides. A mofussil Deputy Magistrate is more powerful in his sub-division than a Viceroy. On the 30th of November, some Commissioners applied to the Chairman for the removal of the Vice-Chairman, and it was settled at the time of the meeting that a special meeting should be called the next day for his removal. The Commissioners who were at a distance did not of course get the notice of the meeting. At the special meeting next day, Broja Baboo asked the reason why he should be removed, to which Mathur Babu, a Commissioner, replied that no charge had been brought against him, but that he could not work as hard as he should. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Magistrate of Nuddea. The writer thinks that Baboo Ram Charan Basu, who has been long at Ranaghat, should be removed from that place, because by long residence in one place he has made many friends and many enemies. He is an able and educated officer; and if he can lay the axe at the root of Self-Government there is no wonder that others will do the same. The Official Chairman seems to be a source of great mischief.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

50. The *Sahachar*, of the 23rd December, referring to the proceedings of the Board of Revenue and of Mr. Currie, in connection with the Kujang estate of the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan, says that the High Court has in its decision in a manner condemned the proceedings of Mr. Currie and of the Board in the matter. The Court of Wards has been established for the benefit of the people. If the opposite effect is produced through the default of the officers, Government will earn disgrace. Government should try to prevent such oppression. The Court of Wards should first have the question whether the estate is the property of the Dowager Maharani or not decided by a Civil Court. The writer is very sorry if a gentleman like Mr. Reynolds is blamed for anything.

SAHACHAR,
Dec. 23rd, 1885.

51. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th December, says that the zemindars of Bhatakul, in Burdwan, have engaged the services of lathials for the purpose of coercing their tenants. They summon their tenants before them for the purpose of realizing the arrears of their rent and pull them by the ear, and oppress them in various ways. Sometimes these zemindars gather the harvest of their tenants. The writer will try his best to collect information about the high-handedness of these zemindars, and he hopes that the Magistrate of Burdwan will take steps to compel these men to respect the law.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

52. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 26th December, says that the Court of Wards is trying to deceive the Maharani of Burdwan. Mr. Coxhead and Mr. Currie are acting with high-handedness under the orders of Mr. Reynolds, who is known to be a righteous man. These things could never have happened had the ruler of Bengal been a statesman like the Governor of Bombay instead of being a civilian, and they are sure to continue as long as Thompson and Reynolds remain the rulers of the country. But it is a matter of great regret that the Government of India does not look to these things. The Viceroy promised that he would try to remove the grievances of all, whether rich or poor. But he does not pay any attention to the internal administration of the country, and busies himself only with foreign politics. This is the reason why so much oppression and illegality prevail in the country. This is sure to create discontent.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

53. The *Bangabási*, of the 26th December, in noticing the affair between the old Maharani of Bardwan and the Court of Wards. The Maharani of Bardwan and the Court of Wards says, that the public has no interest in the suit for the establishment of the proprietary right in the zemindari of Killa Kujang between the Maharani and the Court. But the proceedings of the Revenue Board, of the Collectors of Cuttack and Bardwan as also of the Court of Wards, with regard to the possession of that zemindari have been declared by the High Court to be illegal from the beginning. The affair will show how British justice is being trampled under foot by a civilian in the mofussil. In the present case, the Maharani moved the High Court and the High Court gave her relief, and so people came to know it, but who can count in how many cases oppression is practised by civilians on those who have no means of getting redress, without the public knowing anything about them?

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

ARYA DARPAN,
Dec. 25th, 1885.

54. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 25th December, says that the *Bengalee* newspaper complains that being asked by a naive gentleman to show him to a second class carriage a railway guard replied that the carriage would not come to him, and that he could find one out himself. The *Bengalee* has drawn the attention of Government to this matter. But says the editor, the *Bengalee* should have known that better conduct cannot be expected from the class of men from whom the railway guards are recruited. Still there are many guards who are very courteous.

A Railway guard at Barrackpore.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

55. The *Bangabási*, of the 26th December, complains that there are no separate female carriages attached to the trains of the southern section of the Eastern Bengal System of State Railways. Since the appointment of a European manager complaints have become of very frequent occurrence. Government does not look to the convenience of the passengers, but it is raising a theatre for Europeans at a cost of Rs. 22,000 payable from the railway fund. The East Indian Railway and Bombay and Baroda Railway Companies are spending thousands of rupees for the education of the children of Eurasian employés, and a part of the money comes from the fines imposed on native clerks. Agitations were several times set on foot to provide water closets for through passengers in the third and the intermediate class carriages, but to no purpose. These complaints are never attended to.

Railway complaints.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

56. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 28th December, referring to the order of the Lieutenant-Governor for the supply of pure drinking water to the passengers in the different stations of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, says that in the Sealdah station formerly only Europeans obtained iced water in summer, and hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will now order that no difference should be made in this respect between English and Native passengers.

The supply of drinking water to passengers in the Sealdah station.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

57. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 28th December, says that Government has done a great service to the people by opening a railway from Dacca to Naraingunge, and by opening a steamer service from Naraingunge to Goalundo. But the larger steamer, when it touches the intermediate stations, never sends its boat to the bank but once, whatever the number of passengers; and so sometimes a very large number of men have to crowd into the boat. The condition of the passengers in this boat is often pitiable, especially of those who travel with their family. The smaller steamer generally comes very near the bank, but the planks for communicating with the shore are withdrawn so soon as to cause great inconvenience to passengers. The steamers come to Naraingunge either at 4 or at 5 P.M., and the train starts for Dacca at

Steamer service from Naraingunge.

6 P.M. But there is no waiting room where the steamer passengers can wait. Tickets are not issued at the steamer station for railway passengers. They have to purchase their tickets at the railway station, where they go by the railway.

(h)—General.

58. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 14th December, says that an independent Prince of Asia has lost his independence.

CHARU VARTA,
Dec. 14th, 1885.

Asia and Europe.

India is as large as Europe minus Russia.

The Kingdoms in India have lost their independence one after another. Burmah has lost its independence. Arabia, Persia, Nepal, Bhotan, China and Turkey are still independent. But who knows what is in store for them? Who can say when and by whom Nepal will be deprived of its independence? Opium-eating China is not likely to prosper. On the annexation of Burmah, the English and the Chinese are sure to come to a collision, and China is likely to be worsted in the conflict. Russia is trying to annex Turkey and Persia. The extension of the British Empire will stimulate Russia to extend her Empire. In a short time Russia and England will be the only ruling powers in Asia.

59. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 22nd December, hears from the

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Dec. 22nd, 1885.

The office of the Commissioner of Burdwan.

Indian Mirror that the office of the Divisional Commissioner will be removed from Burdwan.

The intelligence has deeply wounded the feelings of the people of Burdwan. They never believed that Government would pass such an unjust order. Their minds are not prepared to believe that Government will do such an unjust act in order to please a few influential men. The Commissioner's office seems to be like a dry leaf, which can be driven hither and thither at the least breath of the wind. The writer is not yet aware what order Government has passed for the transfer of the office. But if it has passed an order for transfer, the writer would ask it to reconsider the order, and he hopes that Government will not disregard the prayer of the people of Burdwan, Beerbhoom and Bankoora. Before directing the transfer of the office, Government should take into consideration the convenience of the people as also of the clerks of the office. The office was transferred to Burdwan only the other day after due consideration, and the causes which led to the transfer are still in existence. The office should be located in a place convenient to the majority of the inhabitants of the division. Its location at Burdwan is convenient for the people of the districts of Hooghly, Bankoora and Beerbhoom. Midnapore is at some distance from Burdwan. But to the people of Midnapore Burdwan is not more distant than Chinsura.

60. The same paper says that, at the beginning of the Company's

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

The civilians old and new.

rule, men of high families in England were sent to rule India. They knew how to respect

men of respectable birth, and used to administer the affairs of the country in a spirit of impartiality. Race hatred was unknown in those days. But since the introduction of the competitive system of examination in connection with the appointment of civilians, the relation between natives and Europeans has become strained. Men of very low origin are becoming rulers of the country. From the moment they set their foot in India, they become extremely proud. As an instance of the haughty attitude these new civilians assume towards natives, the writer cites the case of the conduct of Mr. Bryce towards Rajah Rampal Singh.

61. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 24th December, says that the people

BHARAT MIHIR,
Dec. 24th, 1885.

Lord Randolph Churchill.

of India were not so long able to perceive the motive which had actuated Lord Randolph

Churchill to occasionally make speeches gratifying to Indians, and to express

sympathy for them. But it has now become clear that self-interest is the guiding principle of his conduct. When the Indian delegates arrived in England, they were warmly received by Lord Churchill, but as soon as he found that they were opposed to the policy of the Conservatives, he revealed himself in his true colors, and began to abuse them. He referred to them as "the three unfortunate gentlemen," "the unfortunate representatives," "and the three Bengali Baboos." There is of course nothing in all this language held by a selfish man, for which the people of India need be sorry, but the gross ignorance of India, shown by Lord Churchill, who is the Secretary State for India, and has besides had the benefit of a travel in this country, when he spoke of the Indian delegates sent from Madras, Bombay and other parts of India as "the three Bengali Baboos," cannot but provoke ridicule. And Providence has entrusted the destinies of Indians in the hands of this Daniel!

BHARAT MIHIR,
Dec. 24th, 1885.

62. The same paper says that the people of India would have had but little to complain of if Government had shown the same alacrity in listening to their tale of grievances, as it has shown in increasing the Indian army. The measure was decided upon only the other day, and it is already on the way to completion.

Increase of the Indian army.

BHARAT MIHIR.

63. The same paper says that the thought must be painful that under the rule of England, where the people possess almost complete powers in the work of the administration, India should continue to be the abode of despotism. The country is governed by a handful of irresponsible European officials who possess almost unlimited powers. The arbitrary exercise of authority, inequitable treatment and miscarriage of justice, which are the results of this state of things, would have been rendered impossible if the British Parliament had but judged of the acts of these officials, and taken the trouble to ascertain if the country was being really governed according to Her Majesty's promise on the principles of the Queen's Proclamation. The evil is wholly due to the fact that there is nobody to call these officials to account. Now why is the British Parliament so indifferent to Indian affairs? It cannot be that it is not aware of the injustice and oppression which is being almost daily committed upon the natives of India by Anglo-Indian officials. The reason appears to be that justice to India is felt to be injurious to the interests of Englishmen. If it were really the desire of the British Government to do justice to India, and to govern the country in the interests of the natives, there would be soon an end of their miseries, and rulers like Thompson, Lyall, &c., would be prevented from committing the excesses of which they are guilty. Who can help feeling disgusted at the injustice and insult to which Bengalis are subjected at the hands of Sir Rivers Thompson? Who will not feel sorry at the thought of the unjust advocacy of a civilian's cause by Sir Alfred Lyall the other day? Who can remain patient after witnessing the injustice and oppression which is being daily perpetrated by European officials in the mofussil? The people of India find no remedy for these evils, and will not find any, so long as the interests of Englishmen continue to be the sole object of care on the part of Government.

Government and Indians.

BHARAT MITRA,
Dec. 24th, 1885.

64. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 24th December, referring to the insult offered by Mr. Bryce to offered by the Deputy Commissioner, Rajah Rampal Sing. Mr. Bryce, to Rajah Rampal Sing, by his refusal to shake hands with the Rajah, asks whether the man, who is fit to shake hands with the Prince of Wales and Lord Dufferin, is not fit to shake hands with Mr. Bryce.

65. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 24th December, referring to the Insult offered to Rajah Rampal Singh by Mr. Bryce. insult recently offered by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bryce, to Rajah Rampal Singh, the well-known talukdar of the North-Western Provinces, and a Chief Indian political leader, says that when Mr. Bryce refused to shake hands with Rajah Rampal Singh, and said that natives do not become fit to shake hands with Englishmen by once going to England, he did not perhaps remember that Englishmen like him serve under Rajah Rampal Singh.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 24th, 1885.

66. The same paper, referring to Captain Hearsey's description of the Government and the Zemindars of Arnigadh. completely desitute condition of the zemindars of Arnigadh, who have been deprived of all their properties by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, says that it is of an alarming nature, because if such cruel things can be done by officials who boast of their Christianity and their civilization, there is no hope of security under British rule.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

67. The same paper says that upon the strength of a memorial in Sir Alfred Lyall's defence of Mr. Laidman. favour of Mr. Laidman, signed by some Englishmen and natives, Sir Alfred Lyall has obtained an opportunity of pronouncing Mr. Laidman innocent. The writer does not know in what terms to characterize this conduct of Sir Alfred Lyall. He himself instructed Mr. Laidman to institute a suit for libel against Captain Hearsey. The Allahabad High Court, after careful enquiry, found Mr. Laidman guilty of a grave offence. But upon the strength of a memorial, not possessing any weight, Sir Alfred Lyall has pronounced the High Court's decision to be wrong. All this is possible only in India. Such a thing could not take place in barbarous countries like Thibet and Tartary. The people of those countries know nothing about law and law courts. They would not have made the least delay in punishing Mr. Laidman for his offence. In civilized countries like France and Germany also, Mr. Laidman would not only have been dismissed from the public service, but would have been also taught a lesson which he would never have forgotten.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

68. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 25th December, in noticing the Mr. Bryce and Rajah Rampal Singh. insult offered by Mr. Bryce to Rajah Rampal Singh, sarcastically remarks that these men boast of their civilization. The conduct of Englishmen of this type is doing great mischief.

ARYA DARPAN,
Dec. 25th, 1885.

69. The *Bhárat Bási*, of the 26th December, says that the Viceroy The Viceroy. remains but for a short time in Calcutta, and he can expect to know something about the real state of this country from respectable native gentlemen. But these gentlemen, who have access to him, know very little. If the Viceroy wants to know the truth, he should cause a proper translation to be made of native newspapers, and cause its circulation to be wider than it is at present. He can also learn much from the Political Associations.

BHARAT BASI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

70. The same paper says that if Ireland can get a separate Parliament, why can India not get it? The writer The proposed Irish Parliament. hopes that India too will get a separate Parliament in time.

BHARAT BASI.

71. The *Bangabási*, of the 26th December, is glad to notice that The Doomraon Agricultural Exhibition. it has been proposed to hold an Agricultural Exhibition at Doomraon. The agriculturists were greatly encouraged by last year's Exhibition; they have understood that they have an interest in it. The increase of the number of such Exhibitions is for the good of the country.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

BANGABASI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

72. The same paper says that in five years Government has cleared Rs. 2,37,50,728 of Excise revenue from the sudder and out-still system. Can a Government sacrifice such a large source of income? There can be no harm if its subjects are ruined by the use of spirituous liquor.

NAVA MEDINI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

73. The *Nava Medini*, of the 26th December, in noticing the reception accorded to the Indian delegates by Lord Randolph Churchill before the general election, and his strictures on them when he found that they were present at the election meeting of Mr. Bright, his rival at Birmingham, remarks that the destinies of the 250 millions of Indians have been placed in the hands of a man who is so blinded by self-interest that he did not scruple to rail like a child at those whom a few days ago he had honoured as representative men from India.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

74. The *Sanjivani*, of the 28th December, says that the proposal of increasing the army of India will soon be carried into effect. One thousand troops will be sent to India on the 2nd January, and the other nine thousand troops will reach this country in the course of a short time. The cost of maintaining these additional troops has been thrown on the people of India by their hypocritical friend Lord Randolph Churchill. The natives will be ruined in supplying the cost of these troops.

SANJIVANI.

75. The same paper says that Cuttack is singularly unfortunate in its European officers. The Judge, the Magistrate and the Commissioner have all got their due share of notoriety. Two appeals were preferred to the Commissioner a short time ago; but that officer dismissed the appeals without informing the vakils of the parties and without looking into their papers. The writer does not know whether this accusation against the Commissioner is true; but if it is true, the Government of India should consider whether such an officer should not be summarily dismissed from the service.

SANJIVANI.

76. The same paper says that a great hue and cry has been raised at Rangoon against General Prendergast for expelling the special correspondent of the *Times* from Mandalay. It was the duty of General Prendergast to put a stop to dacoities that prevailed at Mandalay after the occupation of that city by the English; but instead of doing his duty, he expelled those who pointed out to him what he should do: and he has been made a Knight for all this. Government has in this instance conferred the title on a person of the type it is in the habit of decorating with stars and ribbons.

SANJIVANI.

77. The same paper hears a rumour that Sir Rivers Thompson will retire before the next hot season. Speculation is already rife as to his probable successor. Mr. Bernard, Sir Steuart Bayley, and Sir Lepel Griffin are named as likely to succeed Sir Rivers. Mr. Bernard is known to be a good man. He has shown his liberal heartedness in connection with the late Burmese war. His appointment will be felt as a relief by the people of Bengal. Nothing can yet be said about Sir Steuart Bayley. But Sir Lepel Griffin is a hater of Bengalis. His appointment will throw the people of Bengal from the frying pan into the fire. The selection of a Lieutenant-Governor for Bengal will show what sort of man Lord Dufferin is.

SADHARANI,
Dec. 27th, 1885.

78. The *Sádháraní*, of the 27th December, in a communicated article says that it is wrong of native editors to condemn English officials. Why should not those who have conquered the country by force, or at least by a combination

of force and fraud, domineer over the people and suck their life-blood. Men will always remain men, and will never become gods. The native editors also often threaten the English with the judgment of God. But such threatenings by natives whom the Christian English hate as heathens or brutes have no effect, and only serve to exasperate them. Again, of all Christian nations the English are the most destitute of spiritual feelings and are the most intensely selfish. The English can be punished only by injuring what touches their self-interest. The English are a trading nation. If natives remain contented with what their own country produces and refuse to use English articles the English will be punished. Since the English are such suckers of blood, native papers should try to conceal the incomes of the people from them. The Bengalis have gained nothing by agitating about the Ilbert Bill. They have only incurred the bitter hostility of Englishmen. Englishmen are now oppressing Bengalis everywhere. There is a proverb in Hindustani which makes an Englishman say that he will then regard the natives as conquered when he will make him work a whole day for a handful of gram. This has really occurred. The ryots of English zemindars especially of tea-planters and indigo-planters know this well. Englishmen have deeply wounded the religious feelings of Hindus and Mussulmans by giving preference to Eurasians. It is no wonder that Baboo Lalmohun Ghose has not succeeded in getting himself returned for an English constituency. When the few Anglo-Indians here cannot be influenced, is it possible to effect anything among the swarms of English people in England? Let Baboo Lalmohun return home. He will achieve nothing in England?

79. The *Som Prakash*, of the 28th December, says, now that the gods

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

The coming down of the officials from the hills, and the decision of some important questions.

of the hills are gradually venturing to breathe the air of Calcutta, many questions, such as enrolment of natives as volunteers, excessive

military expenditure, the income-tax and the admission of natives into the Civil Service, remain to be decided. If they now take up these questions, they may decide them before next summer.

80. The same paper says that Government has not done well in

SOM PRAKASH.

The invitation of European powers to the review at Umballa.

inviting representatives of the European powers to witness the review at Umballa, and especially

by inviting Russia, Germany, and Austria, Government has committed a great error. The representatives sent by these powers will be able to assist their respective Governments by giving information about the defects in British administration, about the discontent of the people arising from the shortcomings of the officials, and about the strength of the Indian army.

81. The same paper says that it is rumoured that the ill health of Sir

SOM PRAKASH.

The next Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Rivers Thompson will compel him to retire before the expiration of his term of office.

It is said that Sir Steuart Bayley will succeed him as Lieutenant-Governor. He has the best claims to the office. But it is doubtful whether he will consent to undertake the trouble of governing Bengal. If he gives up his claim to the office, the writer recommends that Mr. Bernard be appointed to the post. But even now it is being said that Sir Lepel Griffin will be appointed to the post. Sir Lepel Griffin has sorely troubled the Native States under his supervision. He is besides very hostile to Bengalis, and has no knowledge of Bengal. It is not to be expected that under these circumstances he will be able to do much good work as Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Rivers Thompson has almost exhausted the patience of Bengal. They will not be able to bear any further oppression.

82. The same paper says that only selfish men now deny that a

SOM PRAKASH.

Change in Indians by English education.

change has come over India, that educated natives are the true representatives of India,

that the differences between the different Indian races have been removed.

Lord Ripon has said that the English Government has given Indians English sentiments by giving them high English education. His Lordship has said that instead of placing obstacles in the way of this salutary change in India Government should help it onward, and that it has become imperative to give Indians a share in the administration of the country. The writer hopes that Indian officials will follow the counsels of Lord Ripon. If they do not, the writer will understand that good sense has deserted Government at the time of impending ruin.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

83. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 28th December, says that there is only one way in which unity among the people of India can be promoted, and they can be taught to make united agitation.

Unity among the people of India,
and united agitation.

The efforts which have been hitherto made to attain this object have all proved abortive, because the questions on which united agitation was sought to be made were not such as to enlist the sympathies of all sections of the people. Thus admission into the Covenanted Civil Service, admission into Parliament, admission into the Army, high education, famine, and the Rent Law, are not questions which receive equal attention from all classes of the community. But as regards the question of criminal law, administration of criminal justice, and police oppression, there is no difference of opinion, and all people are equally affected thereby. It is, therefore, exceedingly desirable that united agitation should be sought to be made on this subject.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

84. The same paper says that the public speeches recently made by Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Harris, during the general election, afford abundant proof that the arrival of the Indian delegates

Lord Randolph Churchill and the
Indian delegates in England.

in England has caused great uneasiness to the authorities. Lord Churchill is an influential statesman, and the men who have caused him so much uneasiness must be no ordinary persons. He has ridiculed and abused them, and thus indirectly admitted that the Indian delegates have succeeded in obtaining great influence in England. Lord Randolph Churchill, as well as Lord Harris, who undertook to give some good advice to these delegates, have indirectly benefited India by letting the people of this country see what service the three delegates have been able to render to India, and by encouraging them to send more such representatives to England. Henceforth the Liberals will be obliged to befriend the native representatives who have sought their aid, and the attempts of the Conservatives to discredit the delegates will have the effect of convincing the English public of the existence of considerable injustice and oppression under British rule in India.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

85. The *Navavibhákár*, of the 28th December, says that India is not Ireland, and that there are and there will be no Fenians or Home rulers in it. Indians

Ireland and India.

will not be able to follow the plan of the Irish. Indians try to obtain their just rights from the English only by expostulation. But this meekness of Indians is not appreciated by the English. The English are not conferring upon Indians even one of the many rights which they are conferring from fear upon the haughty Irish. This has grieved the writer. The writer is very sorry that the English are reluctant to gratify the aspirations of Indians, which are far more moderate than those of the Irish.

NAVAVIBHAKAR

86. The same paper says that English administration has made Indians happy in many respects, but that happiness has to be so dearly purchased as to be happiness only in name. The expenses of Indian administration are continually increasing, and consequently the

The increase of military expenditure.

burden of taxation upon Indians is also continually increasing. Indians are very poor. Indians feel more difficulty in paying a tax of one rupee than Englishmen feel in paying a tax of one hundred rupees. The Conservative Government has again permanently increased the military expenditure of India. The number of both English and native troops will be increased. Lord Randolph Churchill has said that this additional expenditure will amount to two crores and a half of rupees. But the writer believes that the expenditure will amount to double that sum. When, during the last 70 years, Government has been making on an average a loan of two crores of rupees annually, it is certain that this additional expenditure will increase the amount of the loan. It is a great error to increase the number of English soldiers. At present there are 66,000 English soldiers in India. If the English Government, which quelled the terrible mutiny, with the aid of 45,000 English soldiers, cannot be free from the apprehension of a Russian invasion, relying upon the strength of 66,000 English soldiers and 130,000 native troops, it is certain that the English nation has lost its former courage. The increase of the number of troops is as unnecessary as it is costly. The apprehension that Russian troops will come down from the Caucasus to invade India is as unfounded as the apprehension that troops will come down from the sky to invade it.

87. The *Dainik*, of the 30th December, is sure that an income tax will be imposed in India next year. Those who have up to this time urged Lord Dufferin to undertake the Burmese war, are likely to be greatly annoyed with him if he imposes this tax. The writer does not like the tax. But he thinks that if a tax is to be imposed an income tax should be preferred to any other tax. Small incomes should not be taxed, and the rate should be small. People with an income of less than Rs. 2,000 should be exempted. The rules should be so framed that the tax may not press hard on poor people.

DAINIK,
Dec. 30th, 1885.

88. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 31st December, says that the postal authorities have not lent their ears to repeated representations in the newspapers about the post office at Jagadballabhpore. The writer asks the Inspector of Post Offices to make an arrangement by which letters may be daily distributed in the villages of Baghanda, Tebhati, Sitapore, Rokpore, Amalhandia, Jhikirabali and others.

DAINIK,
Dec. 31st, 1885.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

89. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 22nd December, says that a large portion of the Maimon community is about to petition the Viceroy, protesting against the permissive character of the Maimon Bill, recently introduced in the Indian Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali. The petitioners urge that the customs at present obtaining among the Maimons are opposed to the teachings of the Koran and the traditions of the Prophet, and the majority of the Maimons therefore desire that they may be declared by law to be subject to the Mahomedan law like other Mussulmans.

URDU GUIDE,
Dec. 22nd, 1885.

90. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 24th December, says that many grievances of Orissa could not be made known to Government, owing to there being no representative of Orissa in the Bengal Council. The Lieutenant-Governor greatly pleased the people of Orissa last year by appointing Kumar Baikantha Nath De as a member of the Bengal Council. Though Kumar Baikantha Nath De is not a well known speaker, he is an able man. He showed considerable ability in the debate on the Patwari Bill. Now

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 24th, 1885.

proposals are being made for his re-appointment as a member of the Bengal Council. Some newspapers are dissatisfied at the prospect of his re-appointment. But the writer will be glad to see an able man and especially an able Uriya like Kumar Baikantha Nath De in the Bengal Council. But Kumar Baikantha Nath De would have given proof of greater sense, and would not have also incurred the displeasure of the press if he had not spent so much money upon the reception of Sir Rivers Thompson.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

91. The *Sanjivani*, of the 26th December, hears from a trustworthy source that Mr. A. M. Bose is likely to be appointed as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He is an able man and his appointment is likely to do much good to the country.

SANJIVANI.

92. The same paper says that it wishes to see the elective system introduced in the appointment of members of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Government will have to concede this privilege of election to the people sooner or later. But if Government introduced the elective system of its own accord, the people would be greatly pleased and begin to respect the Government all the more. But will Government have the good sense to do so of its own accord?

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

93. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 28th December, referring to the deaths of many men and many domestic animals from the attacks of wild beasts last year in the Madras Presidency, says that this is due to the Arms Act.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

94. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 28th December, says that Indian coolies have not yet become fit to take care of themselves. Nor does the writer believe that they will soon become fit to do so. Under these circumstances, the Coolie Act will have to be maintained and the possibility of oppression of coolies by planters will have to be guarded against. Where a general law cannot save any of the poorer classes from the oppression of the strong, a special law must be provided. But such is the dimness of sight of the officials that instead of saving the coolies from the hands of the planters, they often show eagerness to save the planters from the hands of the coolies. The writer has always said that the Coolie Emigration Act of 1882 has left many facilities for the oppression of coolies untouched. Lord Ripon promised that he would remedy any evil that might be discovered after the Act had been in operation. The Act has now been in operation long enough to enable the officials to perceive its defects. The Anglo-Indian advocates of the planters say that Sir Rivers Thompson is not in favour of those provisions of the Coolie Act which tie the hands of the planters. The writer is sorry to hear this. There is the profit of the planters on one side and the lives of the coolies on the other. There will not be much harm if the profit of the planters is slightly diminished. But it will be a very sad thing if the lives of the coolies are imperiled. When the lives of the coolies are not safe even with the help of those restrictive provisions, it can be easily imagined how unsafe their lives will be if those provisions are repealed. The writer has repeatedly said that Act XIII of 1859 should not be applied to the coolies in plantations. Since this Act ought not to be applied to labourers in towns, there can be no doubt that it ought not to be applied to coolies in plantations. The majority of the judicial officers of Assam are now of opinion that Act XIII of 1859 cannot apply to coolies. But the High Court has done a very wrong thing in having recently passed a decision in favour of that Act. But for that decision the Act would have by this time become inoperative of itself. Many are of opinion that Government should not interfere with the free emigration of coolies.

But the writer thinks that Government cannot desist from interfering in this matter, at least so long as Assam is not covered by a network of railways.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

95. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 24th December, says that it believes that the restoration of the Gwalior fort has been prompted not by moral but by political considerations for the following reasons:—By taking the Jhansi fort in return for its restoration Government has gained the object for which it kept the Gwalior fort, inasmuch as the Jhansi fort is even a more suitable place for stationing troops than the Gwalior fort; that it is profitable to satisfy Scindhia who is the greatest supporter of the English Government among native princes by a slight sacrifice of self-interest; and that this act is calculated to allay the suspicion which has been awakened in the public mind after the stationing of a full-power Resident in Kashmir that Lord Dufferin will follow the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie.

SURABHI & PATÁKA,
Dec. 24th, 1885.

96. The *Sádháraní*, of the 27th December, referring to the rumour that the opponents of Samser will induce the English Government by offers of supplying it with Goorkha troops, and of allowing it to interfere in the affairs of that State to help them in establishing their influence in Nepal, says that it is not probable that the English Government will be able to resist this temptation. The territorial greed of Englishmen is very strong. It has become stronger after the occupation of Burmah. But at the same time it does not appear very likely that the English will quarrel with the Nepal Government for the sake of such inducement. The English know that the Nepalese will not surrender their country easily to foreigners like the Burmese. But the greed of the English is so powerful that one fears lest the temptation should prove too strong for them. The future of Nepal seems gloomy, unless the English Government assist the above party. The youths who have been placed at present at the head of affairs in Nepal are imitators of English customs. Such imitation is likely to destroy their nationality. There is also another reason for fear. The Moghuls were ruined by internal dissensions. Internal dissensions have commenced among the Goorkhas also. If Goorkhas lose power it is doubtful whether Nepal will be able to maintain its independence. The writer will be very sorry if the sons of Jung Bahadur sacrifice the independence of their country for establishing their own influence. Influence established with the aid of others cannot last long.

SADHARANI,
Dec. 27th, 1885.

97. The *Samaya*, of the 28th December, is glad that the fort of Gwalior has been given back to Maharajah Scindhia. It will be gladder if the Berars are returned to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

SAMAYA,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

98. The *Bangabási*, of the 26th December, has the following:—
A report on the prospects of the crops in the territories under the rule of Sir Rivers Thompson, the Lieutenant-Governor, was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in November last year. A year passed away after that, the Lieutenant-Governor did not say a word about it; this year again the same thing has been said about the crops of Bengal in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd December. We would not have perhaps said anything on this subject, had the state of the crops of this year been reported in the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor, but in this connection something has been said about the crops of Bengal for the last year, and in the Resolution after making a mention of the scarcity of the last year among the people of Bengal, reflections

BANGABASI,
Dec. 26th, 1885.

Suppression of truth in the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor.

have been cast upon Bengali newspapers. So we are obliged to say a few words. It is necessary to say in the beginning that we do not at all admit that the real condition of the country can be known from the Government Reports and Resolutions. We are rather under the impression that a false state of things is related in these. Why, we will say by and by. On the subject of granting relief during famine, the Lieutenant-Governor says "it is satisfactory to have to record that no such emergency (to meet with adequate measures of relief) came to pass." O! glorious Lieutenant-Governor, we do not know what you will consider to be such an emergency? You say again that during the cold season last year, the people were not in such distress as to draw the attention of Government, or to make Government relief necessary. Excuse us, we cannot admit the truth of what you say. We are an eye-sore to you, we do not speak about ourselves. Mr. Coxhead, the Magistrate of Burdwan, is one of your subordinate officers. Do you know when the same Mr. Coxhead began to give relief to remove the distress of the people of Bud-bud? Perhaps it is a small affair, and it can have no place in the mind of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Then do you remember the date of the publication in English newspapers of the letter begging for subscription by Mr. Coxhead, who could not forbear shedding tears and sympathizing with the people who were suffering from great distress. You live at Darjeeling, the cold of the time may not have appeared to be the cold season to you, but with the seven crores of men in Bengal the month of Pous and Magh constitute the cold season. Now tell me Lieutenant-Governor, in whose words can we believe? Yours or your Mr. Coxhead's? You are both civilians, both Englishmen and both belong to the nation of our rulers, but you say quite the contrary things. In a difficulty like this, it is we who go to ruin. The scenes which melted the heart of Mr. Coxhead, the Magistrate, did not appear to you to be an emergency for giving Government relief; we do not understand what in your opinion constitutes such an emergency. Perhaps your emergency will never come until thousands of men will have died of starvation.

Then about Moorshedabad. You write—"in some isolated parts in Moorshedabad, the people were somewhat pinched, but there was nowhere any actual distress calling for Government aid." What do you call Government aid? If by Government aid, you mean expenditure of money for the suppression of famine from the Government Famine Fund, as a matter of fact that was not done. But put any interpretation other than that, and we can show that in the district of Moorshedabad, why in Moorshedabad alone? in Burdwan, in Bankoora, in Beerbhoom, Government aid was granted for removing scarcity. Pardon presumption, we will explain this. We consider that to be Government work in which Government officials are engaged as Government officials. Magistrates, Collectors and Deputy Magistrates were engaged in all the districts in which relief was given to people suffering from scarcity. They were not only engaged, but they tried their best to suppress the famine, begging from door to door and raising subscriptions by calling meetings. They did so in Burdwan, they did so in Beerbhoom, they did so in Bankoora, and they did so in Moorshedabad too; people gave their subscriptions, not to Coxheads, Taylors and Andersons; but because they were Government servants, Magistrates of Districts.

How can then the Lieutenant-Governor say that Government aid was not given in Moorshedabad? If Government aid was not given in Moorshedabad, or if there was no reason for its being given there, then who opened an *annachhatra* in the Government thana of Khargram within a week of the publication in the *Bangabási* of the report of scarcity in that

place. Why did the people belonging to the Government police work in the *annachhatra* leaving all other work? Why did the Sub-divisional Officer of Kandi come to Khargram week after week, leaving the sub-divisional work, to enquire into the working of the *annachhatra*? Why did the Magistrate of the district send money to it? Why was the money deposited in the Government treasury? Why did Government officers keep an account of that money? Can Mr. MacDonnell, the writer of the Resolution, or the Lieutenant-Governor, who approved of it, explain this to us?

The Lieutenant-Governor has this time said:—

“But over about 1,000 square miles in the Bankoora, Burdwan, and Beerbhoom districts * * *. Serious distress, necessitating the establishment of systematic relief operations, became apparent in the spring.” It is a great relief, the Lieutenant-Governor after such a length of time has admitted his error. Last year he wrote:—“It is apparent that there is no cause for anxiety in the Bankoora district.” We could have said that in admitting the error, the Lieutenant-Governor had shown moral courage, if along with the admission of his mistake, he could have told the name of him who made him understand that distress actually existed in Bankoora. In mentioning the relief operations in Beerbhoom, the Lieutenant-Governor has praised the delegates of the Indian Association and of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. We are glad to hear the praise of Bengalees from the mouth of the Lieutenant-Governor, but there is some suspicion in this affair. Was it for his desire to obtain this praise that the Assistant Secretary of the Indian Association supported the Government in the matter of its famine policy and Ram Kumar Vidyaratna, the delegate of the Indian Association, contradicted the letter of the first correspondent of the *Bangabasi* in Khargram in newspapers, while admitting that people have died in Khargram of starvation, and that people were in great distress there? It is not this alone, we now understand why Ram Kumar Baboo wrote direct to Mr. Anderson, the Magistrate, contradicting the first correspondent of the *Bangabasi*. We do not say this because Government has not made any mention of our name. We never engaged in the matter of the famine in the expectation that Government should make a mention of our name. We are not anxious for Government praise. Let the Lord so bless us that we may not hanker after Government praise and fear Government censure in any matter. We undertook the work from a sense of duty. When we found that Magistrates, Commissioners and the Lieutenant-Governor, were trying to pooh-pooh the idea of a famine in the Burdwan Division, we entered the field in order to point out the mistakes of Government officers, by severely criticizing the Resolution of the 19th November. There is no necessity for us to see how we have done our duty. We did not go to work in order to see that. How we have done our duty will be judged by God and by the distressed people of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankoora and Moorshedabad. It is a matter of greater delight, that the Lieutenant-Governor has praised in connection with the granting of relief two local associations of Beerbhoom and the zemindars, Badh Sing, Bissen Chand Dudhuria and Dhanapat Sing; but this also confirms a suspicion. We were long under the impression that Government does not take much notice of what is going on in the mofussil. The belief has grown stronger after this matter.

All of these who have been praised, distributed relief either at Rampore Hât, or in the sub-divisional station before the eyes of the Joint-Magistrate. Is it for this reason that their names have been mentioned? Otherwise, why are not the names of those numerous persons, who gave relief in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Moorshedabad, not mentioned? If Government really took any notice of what was going on in

the mofussil, then we would never have felt so great a difficulty in proving the existing of the famine.

Then the Lieutenant-Governor has himself proclaimed his own praise by saying that not even a single man has died in the famine. This is praiseworthy. This is a great praise of the mode of giving relief. But whose praise is this? Of distributing Government relief? If so, in what way did Government distribute it? Was Government money spent for it? Or Government relieved people with the people's money without giving anything from its own coffers, and is now as a matter of course becoming a sharer in the praise? Thus much about praise. There is no good in arguing whether people have died or not: Government says no one has died. We say and we know that many have died of starvation.

In the conclusion of the Resolution His Honor makes mention of newspapers and says that he admits that these have done good service by informing Government about the real state of things. But the Khargram affair is still rankling in his mind. He cannot forget it, and so he has said that he should say something about those who with evil object and evil motive have failed to discharge the responsible functions of the Press. Pardon us, Glorious Lord! Who was inspired by evil purpose and evil motive? The Government officials or we? When you tried to pooh-pooh the idea of a famine last year by the employment of a verbose diction, by breaking the promise of Government, by spending money belonging to the Famine Relief Fund in war either in thorough ignorance of the real state of the country or by suppressing facts, we collected facts by going to various places through fields and villages, with great difficulty collected subscriptions from various sources and distributed them among those suffering from scarcity regardless of the severity of the winter and the intensity of the hot season, regardless of our physical sufferings and regardless of the interruption of our proper work, and so we were inspired by evil motives and not you. This is a sign that *Kali* is reigning supreme.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Dec. 24th, 1885.

99. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 24th December, says that a great agitation is being made in Madras about the application of Lady Dufferin's fund. Appointment of English female doctors in Madras. Many are protesting against the proposal to appoint Mrs. Scharlieb and another English female doctor as Superintendents of the hospital for females to be established in Madras on salaries of Rs. 650 and Rs. 400 respectively. They say that business may be quite as smoothly done if two female doctors, who have passed from the Madras Medical College, are appointed Superintendents on salaries of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250. The writer too is of this opinion.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Dec. 25th, 1885.

100. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 25th December, says that the females of India will be greatly indebted to Lady Dufferin for supplying them with female medical aid. It is fortunate indeed that a lady in high position like her Ladyship sympathizes with the sufferings of native women. The social system of India makes the treatment of females without the help of female medical aid impossible. The introduction of medical education has done great good for the country, but that is only for the male portion of the population. The want of female medical aid is not so greatly felt in England, but it is indispensable in India. And so her Ladyship's heart has been touched and she is trying to supply the desideratum. The writer hopes that the educated native gentlemen of Bengal, Behar and Orissa will support the movement set on foot by her Ladyship.

If adequate assistance in the shape of subscriptions is received, female medical schools will soon be established. Many Bengali females will receive medical education in them, and a great want will thereby be supplied. The whole nation will be benefited by the movement, and the whole nation should liberally contribute towards its success.

101. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 28th December, says that native

Want of female doctors.

women have to suffer very much from the want of female doctors. It is a very dis-

graceful thing that educated natives show no anxiety to supply this want. The writer waits to see the results of Lady Dufferin's fund.

SOM PRAKASH,
Dec. 28th, 1885.

URIYA PAPERS.

102. The *Samvád Báhiká*, as also its contemporaries, mourn the sudden disappearance of the weekly paper named *Utkal Darpan* which was being

Stoppage of the *Utkal Darpan*.

published at Balasore.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Dec. 17th, 1885.

103. All the papers in Orissa rejoice to learn that a dispensary under the management of female doctors will be established at Cuttack in connection

The Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

with the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. In their opinion, this institution, if established, will bring great relief to native female patients who like to be treated by doctors of their own sex.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

104. The *Sebaka* continues its article on "State interference in religion" in this issue and writes the following :—

State interference in religion.

SEBAKA,
Dec. 19th 1885.

In our first article on this subject, we have tried to explain that the interference of State in religion is inadvisable and inconvenient, though not dangerous and fatal, and that such interference can only be justified on special and exceptional grounds. Whether there are cogent reasons to justify this interference should now form the subject of discussion. With due deference to the scholarship of the Kumar and the Bhuyan, that dictated the diction and substance of the minute and the address alluded to in our first article we must state that there are hardly facts and figures in them sufficient to invite the attention of Government. At the same time we cannot state that the arguments and proposals of the Kumar and the Bhuyan are not based on facts and figures, and that their righteous indignation had not its feeders. On the other hand, we ourselves lean to the side of the Kumar and are under the impression that at least some of the endowments are not managed in the way dictated by their founders. Still, great public questions cannot be agitated in this half-hearted and irregular way, and nothing but systematic agitation can bear any fruits in the end. The Government of Bengal have perceived this difficulty, and have appointed a Committee to enquire into the educational endowments, founded by Mahomedans in Bengal, Behar and Orissa. The Honourable G. C. Paul, Advocate-General is appointed President of the Committee, and Mr. Amir Ali, Nawab Abdul Latif Khan, Bahadur Nawab Mir Mahammud Ali, and Mr. Philip Nolan, C. S., are its members, the latter gentleman also acting as Secretary. We are of opinion that a similar Committee may be appointed to enquire into the abuses and evils pointed out in the minute of the Kumar. In fact, some such attempt was made a few years ago to enquire into the condition of religious and charitable endowments at Puri, and if it be found necessary to revive the question in the Bengal Legislative Council, the statistics secured from the papers of those days may prove to be invaluable.

Some may rest under the impression that it is the desire of the Kumar to seek the permission of the Legislative Council to introduce a Bill to correct such evils in the Council in the ensuing sessions. We do not know what the public bodies in Orissa think on the subject, but if they want to have such evils corrected they must begin to work at once. Let the Balasore, Cuttack and Puri Associations hold regular meetings, appoint competent hands to enquire into the evils said to have crept in into the the management of religious and charitable endowments in the province, and strengthen the hands of the Kumar with representations, reports, statistics and funds. Nothing short of concerted action can bring about the desired object. The assistance of public bodies can bring out particulars, which no amount of Government enquiry can elicit. It is true that Government may appoint the best informed and most qualified of its officers to institute inquiries regarding the condition and management of charitable endowments, but it so happens that Government officers generally become biassed, when the interests of Government are at stake, or when gentlemen of independent means do not pay that deference to the former, which they imagine to be due to them. The spread of English education in Bengal has created a class of native gentlemen, who have learnt to deride all that is orthodox or sacerdotal. A false aspiration after so called reformation has created in their minds a lamentable hatred for old institutions, such as Mahantas, Maths, Sanyasasrams and temples. Unfortunately, these gentlemen enter Government service and become so highly elated with the powers and emoluments of their positions that they treat contemptuously those very Mahantas, whom their forefathers, if alive, would almost worship with reverence and fear. An illustration is not far to seek. A pensioner was deputed to examine the records, furniture, accounts, &c., of the Jagannath temple, but his peremptory manners, high-handed proceedings, and conceited notions of authority naturally invited protests from the Dewan of the Puri Rani, who is now in charge of the Jagannath temple on behalf of her grandson, the minor Rajah. Immediately a report was spread to the effect that the Rani, anticipating the removal of temple management from her hands, was clandestinely removing valuable properties from the temple to her own house, and on the strength of this false report care was taken to enter the sacred precincts of Jagannath forceably and seal the treasure and record-rooms. Attempts will, no doubt, be made under this state of things to blacken the characters of the Dewan, the Sebakas, and other office bearers of the Jagannath temple, who will be hereafter denounced as scoundrels. This incident clearly proves how unfit are Government officers to report on religious matters, which require men of special aptitude to master details appertaining thereto. The public associations and private individuals of independent means can supply this defect on the part of Government and correct errors of Government officers, which may, unless rectified in time, assume gigantic proportions. As regards the management of the Jagannath temple by the Puri Rani, we shall have more to speak hereafter. At present, we simply beg to point out to the public and convince the Kumar that it is not safe to apply to Government for assistance, when public associations by appointing competent men may gather all necessary particulars, required to frame an effective Bill, upon which the Kumar is bent.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Dec. 19th, 1885.

105. The loyalty of Kumar Baikantha Nath De has been the subject of comment in the newspapers of Orissa. The *Samvād Bāhikā* and the *Utkal Dīpikā* point to certain articles that appeared in the *Utkal Darpan*, the Kumar's

paper, which contained unfriendly remarks on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and infer therefrom that the Kumar while entertaining His Honor at his garden house at Balasore in the last month was simply playing the part of a downright hypocrite, but the *Sebaka* explains that the objectionable articles were written and published by irresponsible editors without the knowledge of the Kumar and that the Kumar was not to blame in any way. The *Sebaka*, however, hopes that the Kumar will be very careful in future in not trusting too much to his editors, who seem to be very careless in their writings.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 2nd January 1886.

